

50359 to 50373—Continued.

50363. CRACCA CANDIDA (DC.) Kuntze. Fabaceæ.

(Tephrosia candida DC.)

A shrub which attains a height of about 10 or 12 feet. It makes a great deal of soft growth and covers the ground well. This shrub has been very well reported on in the East and in various parts of the West Indies. A characteristic feature is its long taproot. (Adapted from *Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago*, vol. 12, p. 256.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47666.

50364. DOCYNIA INDICA (Wall.) Decaisne. Malaceæ.

A small erect tree with yellowish bark and spreading branches. The sparse glabrous ovate leaves are 2 to 3 inches long. The white flowers, three or four in a single umbel, with hairy calyxes, are followed by smooth, roundish, greenish yellow fruits with orange-colored spots. The flavor of the fruit somewhat resembles that of the quince. (Adapted from *Wallich, Plantae Asiaticae Rariores*, vol. 2, p. 173.)

50365. ECHINOLAENA POLYSTACHYA H. B. K. Poaceæ.

Grass.

A perennial grass with decumbent straggling stems branched below into leafy slender branches 4 to 18 inches long, native to the eastern Himalayas from Nepal to Sikkim at altitudes of 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The ovate-lanceolate, flat, membranous leaves are 2 to 4 inches long. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 7, p. 59.)

50366. FRAXINUS FLORIBUNDA Wall. Oleaceæ.

Ash.

A large tree, leafless during part of winter, found locally in groups in shady parts of mixed forests in Afghanistan, Kandahar, and rarely in the Sikkim Himalayas to a height of 11,000 feet. The finest specimens in the northwestern Himalayas are those planted near villages and temples and on the Chenab, some of which are exceedingly handsome trees, 120 feet high with a thick-based, tall, erect trunk. The cinereous bark is smooth, but with deep longitudinal cracks and transverse furrows. The wood is similar to that of the English ash, tough and hard and much valued for plows, and in Kashmir is reckoned the best wood for oars. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India*, p. 302.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47687.

50367. HYDRANGEA ROBUSTA Hook. f. and Thoms. Hydrangeaceæ.

A very robust species with cordate leaves, deeply and closely toothed and fimbriated, and generally with winged petioles. The pedicels are red; the broadly ovate, white, sinuate, acutely toothed sepals are faintly veined with red-purple. The small perfect flowers have blue petals and stamens. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*, pl. 5038.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47694.

50368. INDIGOFERA DOSUA Buch.-Ham. Fabaceæ.

Indigo.

A low shrub with woody branches, clothed with a short gray or brownish pubescence. The leaves, 1 to 3 inches long, bear leaflets one-fourth to half an inch long, which are dull green above, glaucous below. The racemes of bright-red flowers are 1 to 3 inches long with lanceolate-cuspidate silky bracts. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 2, p. 102.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43776.

50369. INDIGOFERA DOSUA TOMENTOSA Baker. Fabaceæ.

Indigo.

A shrub of the temperate central and eastern Himalayas at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, with its branches clothed with silky pubescence. The leaves are 6 to 9 inches long, composed of 41 to 51 leaflets 1 inch long. The racemes are